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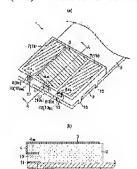
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(54) SURFACE-MOUNTING TYPE ANTENNA, AND COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT



(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enable connections, without utilizing soldering the connection of a feeding terminal electrode 4 of a surface-mounting type antenna 1 with an electrode pad 11 for feeding, which is formed on a board 5 to be a mounting object.

SOLUTION: The end side of the feeding terminal electrode 4 connected with a feeding radiation electrode 3 is formed nearly opposite to the bottom surface of a dielectric substrate 2. The end side of each ground-earthing terminal electrode 8 connected with each non-feeding radiation electrode 7 is formed nearly opposite to the bottom surface of the dielectric substrate 2. The end side of the feeding terminal electrode 4 is connected via a capacitance with a feeding electrode pad 11, which is present on a mounting board 5. The end side of each grounding terminal electrode 8 is connected via a capacitance with each grounding electrode pad which is present on the mounting board 5. Since it is not required that the respective end sides of the feeding terminal electrode 4 and each grounding terminal electrode 8 are connected directly with the electrode pads present on the mounting board 5, their solderings can be abbreviated. Thereby, various problems caused by soldering can be prevented.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The electric supply radiation electrode which it has a dielectric base, and a signal is supplied to this dielectric base from a signal source of supply, and performs antenna actuation. In the surface mount mold antenna with which the non-supplied electric power radiation electrode which carries out an electromagnetic coupling to an electric supply radiation electrode, and makes the double resonance state is formed The electric supply terminal electrode which supplies the signal from a signal source of supply to an electric supply radiation electrode connects a end face side to an electric supply radiation electrode, and is prepared. Moreover, the terminal electrode for grand touch-down for making a gland ground a non-supplied electric power radiation electrode connects a end face side to a non-supplied electric power radiation electrode, and is prepared. Each tip side of these electric supply terminal electrode and the terminal electrode for grand touch-down It is bent and formed towards the inside or the outside of a dielectric base, and abbreviation opposite arrangement is carried out on the base through medium dielectric material, respectively. The tip side of the electric supply terminal electrode It is the surface mount mold antenna characterized by having formed capacity between the electrode pads for electric supply currently formed in the substrate for mounting, and the tip side of the terminal electrode for grand touch-down having accomplished with the configuration which forms capacity between the electrode pads for grand touch-down currently formed in the substrate for mounting.

[Claim 2] An electric supply radiation electrode is the surface mount mold antenna according to claim 1 characterized by having accomplished with the electric supply radiation electrode of -(2n-1) lambda/4 molds (n is the natural number).

[Claim 3] At least one of the medium dielectric material between the tip side of an electric supply terminal electrode and a base and the medium dielectric material between the tip side of the terminal electrode for grand touch-down and a base is the surface mount mold antenna according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by having the specific inductive capacity more than the specific inductive capacity of a dielectric base.

[Claim 4] At least one of a dielectric base and the medium dielectric material is the surface mount mold antenna according to claim 1, 2, or 3 characterized by being constituted with the ingredient with which the dielectric constant adjustment ingredient was mixed by the resin ingredient.

[Claim 5] The surface mount mold antenna of any one publication of claim 1 characterized by being formed of one of an insert molding method and the outsert fabricating methods, and changing thru/or claim 4.

[Claim 6] Both some dielectric bases [at least], and medium dielectric both [inner / inner one side or] are the surface mount mold antenna of any one publication of claim 1 characterized by being constituted with the ingredient with the melting point of 200 degrees C or less thru/or claim 5.

[Claim 7] A part for the bottom surface part of medium dielectric material is the surface mount mold antenna of any one publication of claim 1 characterized by being constituted with the ingredient which has resiliency thru/or claim 6.

[Claim 8] The ingredient which has resiliency is the surface mount mold antenna according to claim 7 characterized by being thermoplastic elastomer.

[Claim 9] The transmitter characterized by forming the surface mount mold antenna of any one publication of claim 1 thru/or claim 8.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the transmitter equipped with the surface mount mold antenna and it which can carry out

a surface mount to the circuit board of a transmitter etc. [0002]

[Background of the Invention] An example of a surface mount mold antenna is shown to drawing 5 by the typical perspective view. This surface mount mold antenna 1 has the dielectric base 2, and the radiation electrode 3 is formed in the top face of the dielectric base 2. Moreover, the electric supply terminal electrode 4 is formed in the side face of the dielectric base 2 toward the top face from the base side, and the lower limit side (tip side) of this electric supply terminal electrode 4 turns to a base. Moreover, the upper limit side (end face side) of the electric supply terminal electrode 4 is connected to the electric supply radiation electrode 3.

[0003] The surface mount of such a surface mount mold antenna 1 is carried out to the substrate 5 for [, such as the circuit board of a transmitter,] mounting (mounting substrate) by making a base into a component side using solder. The signal source of supply 6 is formed in the mounting substrate 5, and the electrode pad for electric supply (not shown) which makes flow connection at the signal source of supply 6 is formed in the substrate side. In case the surface mount of the surface mount mold antenna 1 is carried out to the mounting substrate 5, flow connection of the electrode pad side for electric supply and the tip side (that is, part currently formed in the base of the dielectric base 2) of the electric supply terminal electrode 4 is directly made with solder.

[0004] Thus, if a signal is supplied to the electric supply radiation electrode 3 through the electrode pad and the electric supply terminal electrode 4 for electric supply from the signal source of supply 6 in the condition that the surface mount of the surface mount mold antenna 1 is carried out to the mounting substrate 5, based on this supplied signal, the electric supply radiation electrode 3 will perform antenna actuation.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] With this surface mount mold antenna 1, it is the configuration of making flow connection of the tip side of the electric supply terminal electrode 4 directly to the electrode pad for electric supply of the mounting substrate 5. In such a case, direct continuation of the electrode pad for electric supply is carried out the tip side of the electric supply terminal electrode 4 for the reasons of the ease of manufacture etc. using solder in many cases. However, since the dielectric base 2 cannot bear the melting temperature of solder when the melting point of the ingredient which constitutes the

dielectric base 2 is lower than the melting point of solder, solder cannot be used as a connecting means of the electric supply terminal electrode 4 and the electrode pad for electric supply.

[0006] In this case, for example, it is possible as a connecting means of the electric supply terminal electrode 4 and the electrode pad for electric supply to use a spring pin. However, in using a spring pin, there is a possibility that the defective continuity of the electric supply terminal electrode 4 and the electrode pad for electric supply may occur. Moreover, each of the dielectric base 2 and the mounting substrate 5 will always be joined by the stress by the elasticity of a spring pin, and we are anxious about degradation of endurance. Moreover, the problem that components cost will increase arises by using a spring pin.

[0007] It is in offering the transmitter equipped with the surface mount mold antenna and it which that purpose can connect the electrode pad for electric supply currently formed in the electric supply terminal electrode and the substrate for mounting, without using solder and a spring pin by accomplishing this invention in order to solve the abovementioned technical problem, and can avoid those defective continuity. [0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, this invention is taken as a means to solve said technical problem with the configuration shown below. The 1st invention has a dielectric base. Namely, to this dielectric base In the surface mount mold antenna with which the electric supply radiation electrode which a signal is supplied from a signal source of supply, and performs antenna actuation, and the non-supplied electric power radiation electrode which carries out an electromagnetic coupling to an electric supply radiation electrode, and makes the double resonance state are formed The electric supply terminal electrode which supplies the signal from a signal source of supply to an electric supply radiation electrode connects a end face side to an electric supply radiation electrode, and is prepared. Moreover, the terminal electrode for grand touch-down for making a gland ground a non-supplied electric power radiation electrode connects a end face side to a non-supplied electric power radiation electrode, and is prepared. Each tip side of these electric supply terminal electrode and the terminal electrode for grand touch-down It is bent and formed towards the inside or the outside of a dielectric base, and abbreviation opposite arrangement is carried out on the base through medium dielectric material at the base, respectively. The tip side of the electric supply terminal electrode Capacity is formed between the

electrode pads for electric supply currently formed in the substrate for mounting, and it is characterized by the tip side of the terminal electrode for grand touch-down having accomplished with the configuration which forms capacity between the electrode pads for grand touch-down currently formed in the substrate for mounting.

[0009] The 2nd invention is equipped with the 1st configuration of

[0009] The 2nd invention is equipped with the 1st configuration of invention, and the electric supply radiation electrode is characterized by having accomplished with the electric supply radiation electrode of - (2n-1) lambda/4 molds (n is the natural number).

[0010] The 3rd invention is equipped with the configuration of the 1st or the 2nd invention, and at least one of the medium dielectric material between the tip side of an electric supply terminal electrode and a base and the medium dielectric material between the tip side of the terminal electrode for grand touch-down and a base is characterized by having the specific inductive capacity more than the specific inductive capacity of a dielectric base.

[0011] The 4th invention is equipped with the configuration of the 1st, the 2nd, or the 3rd invention, and at least one of a dielectric base and the medium dielectric material is characterized by being constituted with the ingredient with which the dielectric constant adjustment ingredient was mixed by the resin ingredient.

[0012] 5th invention is characterized by having the configuration of any one invention of the 1st - the 4th invention, being formed of one of an insert molding method and the outsert fabricating methods, and changing. [0013] The 6th invention is equipped with the configuration of any one invention of the 1st - the 5th invention, and both some dielectric bases [at least], and medium dielectric both [inner / inner one side or] are characterized by being constituted with the ingredient with the melting point of 200 degrees C or less.

[0014] The 7th invention is equipped with the configuration of any one invention of the 1st - the 6th invention, and a part for the bottom surface part of medium dielectric material is characterized by being constituted with the ingredient which has resiliency.

[0015] The 8th invention is equipped with the 7th configuration of invention, and it is characterized by the ingredient which has resiliency being thermoplastic elastomer.

[0016] 9th invention is characterized by forming the surface mount mold antenna of any one invention of the 1st - the 8th invention about the transmitter.

[0017] In this invention, the tip side of an electric supply terminal electrode accomplishes with the configuration which forms capacity

between the electrode pads for electric supply currently formed in the substrate for mounting. Moreover, the terminal electrode for grand touch-down is accomplished with the configuration which forms capacity between the electrode pads for grand touch-down currently formed in the substrate for mounting.

[0018] Thereby, an electric supply terminal electrode and the electrode pad for electric supply are connected in RF through capacity, and the electrode pad for grand touch-down is similarly connected with the terminal electrode for grand touch-down in RF through capacity. For this reason, the signal supplied to the electrode pad for electric supply from the signal source of supply is supplied to an electric supply terminal electrode through capacity from the electrode pad for electric supply, and is transmitted to an electric supply radiation electrode through the electric supply terminal electrode concerned. Moreover, it connects with the electrode pad for grand touch-down through capacity from the terminal electrode for grand touch-down, and a non-supplied electric power radiation electrode is grounded in a gland. [0019] Thus, in this invention, it is the configuration of not making the electrode pad for electric supply making flow connection of the terminal electrode for grand touch-down for the tip side of an electric supply terminal electrode directly again at the electrode pad for grand touch-down, respectively. Various problem generating which became unnecessary to use solder and a spring pin and originated in solder or a spring pin by this can be prevented.

[0020]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Below, the example of an operation gestalt concerning this invention is explained based on a drawing.
[0021] To drawing 1 (a), the example of 1 gestalt of a characteristic surface mount mold antenna is shown by the typical perspective view in the transmitter of this example of an operation gestalt, and the sectional view of the A-A part shown in drawing 1 (a) is typically shown in drawing 1 (b) at it. In addition, a transmitter has various configurations, the configuration of those other than the surface mount mold antenna in a transmitter may adopt which configuration, and explanation of the configuration of those other than a surface mount mold antenna is omitted in this example of an operation gestalt here. Moreover, the same sign is given to the same name part as the surface mount mold antenna shown in drawing 5, and duplication explanation of the intersection is omitted.

[0022] In this example of an operation gestalt, while the electric supply radiation electrode 3 is formed in the dielectric base 2 of the

surface mount mold antenna 1, the non-supplied electric power radiation electrode 7 (7a, 7b) which carries out an electromagnetic coupling to the electric supply radiation electrode 3, and makes the double resonance state is formed with the gestalt which puts the electric supply radiation electrode 3. In addition, although various means of setting up suitably spacing between the electric supply radiation electrode 3 and the non-supplied electric power radiation electrode 7 in order that the electric supply radiation electrode 3 and the nonsupplied electric power radiation electrode 7 (7a, 7b) may make the good double resonance state are provided, the explanation is omitted here. [0023] In this example of an operation gestalt, the electric supply radiation electrode 3 is accomplished with the electric supply radiation electrode of -(2n-1) lambda/4 molds (n is the natural number). [0024] Moreover, the dielectric base 2 is constituted by the suitable specific inductive capacity in consideration of antenna properties, such as resonance frequency of a setup of the electric supply radiation electrode 3 or the non-supplied electric power radiation electrode 7, and Q value, the miniaturization of the surface mount mold antenna 1, etc., and the dielectric material with dielectric dissipation factor tandelta. As a dielectric material which constitutes the dielectric base 2, there is a dielectric material with which dielectric constant adjustment ingredients (for example, filler (powder of the ceramics) etc.) were mixed by for example, the resin ingredient (for example, epoxy) not to mention the ceramics. Thus, if the dielectric materials which can constitute the dielectric base 2 are the suitable specific inductive capacity in consideration of an antenna property, the miniaturization of an antenna, etc., and a dielectric material with dielectric dissipation factor tandelta, they may adopt any dielectric material as a component of the dielectric base 2, and will not be limited especially those with two or more sorts, and here. [0025] The electric supply terminal electrode 4 and the terminal electrode 8 (8a, 8b) for grand touch-down are formed in the side face of the dielectric base 2. It connects with the electric supply radiation electrode 3, and an other end side (tip side) is bent and formed towards the inside of the dielectric base 2, and abbreviation opposite arrangement is carried out by the end side (end face side) of the electric supply terminal electrode 4 through the base and spacing of the dielectric base 2. Moreover, the end side (end face side) of terminal electrode 8a for grand touch-down is connected to non-supplied electric power radiation electrode 7a, and the end face side of terminal electrode 8b for grand touch-down is connected to non-supplied electric

power radiation electrode 7b, respectively. Like the tip side of the electric supply terminal electrode 4, each [of the terminal electrode 8 for grand touch-down] other end side (tip side) 8alphaa and 8alphab are bent and formed towards the inside of the dielectric base 2, and abbreviation opposite arrangement is carried out through the base and spacing of the dielectric base 2, respectively.

[0026] As shown in the substrate (mounting substrate) 5 which mounts the surface mount mold antenna 1 of this example of an operation gestalt at drawing 2 (a), the electrode pad 11 for electric supply is formed in the location which carries out abbreviation opposite at tip side 4alpha of the electric supply terminal electrode 4. Moreover, electrode pad 12b for grand touch-down is formed in the location as for which electrode pad 12a for grand touch-down carries out abbreviation opposite at tip side 8alpha[of terminal electrode 8b for grand touch-down] b in the location which carries out abbreviation opposite at tip side 8alpha[of terminal electrode 8a for grand touch-down] a, respectively. The electrode pad 11 for electric supply is connected to the signal source of supply 6. Moreover, the electrode pads 12a and 12b for grand touch-down are grounded in the gland, respectively.

[0027] When the surface mount mold antenna 1 mounts in the mounting position where the mounting substrate 5 was defined beforehand, capacity C4 is formed between tip side 4alpha of the electric supply terminal electrode 4, and the electrode pad 11 for electric supply. Moreover, similarly, capacity C8a is formed between tip side 8alpha[of terminal electrode 8a for grand touch-down] a, and electrode pad 12a for grand touch-down, and capacity C8b is formed, respectively between tip side 8alpha[of terminal electrode 8b for grand touch-down] b, and electrode pad 12b for grand touch-down.

[0028] In addition, in this example of an operation gestalt, the area of tip side 4alpha of the electric supply terminal electrode 4 is narrower than the area of the electrode pad 11 for electric supply, as shown in the area of the electrode pad 11 for electric supply, equivalent, or drawing 2 (b). Moreover, it is narrower than the area of the area of the electrode pads 12a and 12b being the same and for grand touch-down, an EQC, or the electrode pads 12a and 12b for grand touch-down also about each [of the terminal electrode 8 for grand touch-down] tip side 8alphaa, and 8alphab.

[0029] Although it is difficult to mount the surface mount mold antenna 1 in the setting location of the mounting substrate 5 very with high precision and small in case the surface mount mold antenna 1 is mounted in the mounting substrate 5, dispersion arises in the mounting position

of the surface mount mold antenna 1 to the mounting substrate 5. When the area of tip side 4alpha of the electric supply terminal electrode 4 and the area of tip side of terminal electrode 8 for grand touch-down 8alphaa and 8alphab are narrower than the area of the electrode pad 11 for electric supply, or the electrode pad 12 for grand touch-down The electrode pads 11, 12a, and 12b of the mounting substrate 5 can be made to carry out abbreviation opposite of the whole surface of tip side 4alpha of the electric supply terminal electrode 4, tip side of terminal electrode 8 for grand touch-down 8alphaa, and 8alphab, without receiving the bad influence of dispersion in such a mounting position. The problem that originate in dispersion in a mounting position and capacity C8a between the capacity C4 between tip side 4alpha of the electric supply terminal electrode 4 and the electrode pad 11 for electric supply, and tip side of terminal electrode 8 for grand touch-down 8alphaa, 8alphab and the electrode pad 12 for grand touch-down and C8b vary by this can be prevented.

[0030] The field across which it faces in this example of an operation gestalt with tip side 4alpha of the electric supply terminal electrode 4, and the electrode pad 11 for electric supply, The field across which tip side 8alpha[of terminal electrode 8a for grand touch-down] a and electrode pad 12a for grand touch-down face, The medium dielectric material 10 (104,108a, 108b) is formed in the field across which tip side 8alpha[of terminal electrode 8b for grand touch-down] b and electrode pad 12b for grand touch-down face, respectively. The these media dielectric material 10 (104, 108a, 108b) is formed by for example, the insert molding method or the outsert fabricating method. [0031] The medium dielectric material 104 is constituted by the dielectric material with low dielectric dissipation factor tandelta for having the suitable specific inductive capacity in consideration of the impedance of the electric supply radiation electrode 3, and raising the Q value of the electric supply radiation electrode 3. That is, when the impedance of the electric supply radiation electrode 3 is in the impedance by the side of the signal source of supply 6, and a mismatching condition, the adjustment by the side of the electric supply radiation electrode 3 and the signal source of supply 6 can be taken by using the capacity C4 between the electrode pads 11 tip side 4alpha of the electric supply terminal electrode 4, and for electric supply. When the electric supply radiation electrode 3 and signal source-of-supply 6 side is mismatching, a dielectric material with the specific inductive capacity for obtaining the capacity C4 for the adjustment by the side of the electric supply radiation electrode 3 and the signal source of

supply 6 constitutes the medium dielectric material 104 from this. [0032] moreover, when the impedance of the electric supply radiation electrode 3 can take the impedance by the side of the signal source of supply 6, and adjustment Since flow connection should just be made almost [in RF] short between tip side 4alpha of the electric supply terminal electrode 4, and the electrode pad 11 for electric supply, the medium dielectric material 104 A dielectric material with the high specific inductive capacity for making flow connection of between the electrode pads 11 tip side 4alpha of the electric supply terminal electrode 4 and for electric supply short in RF constitutes. In this case, the medium dielectric material 104 has specific inductive capacity higher than the specific inductive capacity of the dielectric base 2 in many cases.

[0033] Capacity C8a between tip side 8alpha[of terminal electrode 8a for grand touch-down] a, and electrode pad 12a for grand touch-down, And capacity C8b between tip side 8alpha[of terminal electrode 8b for grand touch-down] b and electrode pad 12b for grand touch-down What is necessary is just to make flow connection of tip side of terminal electrodesa [8] and 8b for grand touch-down 8alphaa, 8alphab, and the electrode pads 12a and 12b for grand touch-down short in RF. For this reason, the medium dielectric material 108a and 108b is constituted by the dielectric material which has the high specific inductive capacity for making flow connection of tip side of terminal electrodesa [8] and 8b for grand touch-down 8alphaa, 8alphab, and the electrode pads 12a and 12b for grand touch-down short in RF, respectively. In this case, the medium dielectric material 108a and 108b has specific inductive capacity higher than the specific inductive capacity of the dielectric base 2 in many cases.

[0034] There are a charge of an admixture of for example, a resin ingredient (for example, epoxy) and a dielectric constant adjustment ingredient (for example, filler (powder of the ceramics)) and various dielectric materials, such as ceramics, as dielectric material which can constitute the medium dielectric material 104,108a and 108b. Here, especially the component of the medium dielectric material 104,108a and 108b is not limited.

[0035] In addition, of course, the medium dielectric material 104,108a and 108b may be constituted by the same ingredient, and may be constituted by mutually different ingredient. Moreover, the medium dielectric material 104,108a and 108b may be constituted by the same ingredient as the dielectric base 2. Furthermore, the medium dielectric material 104,108a and 108b is good also as a configuration from which

the whole may be constituted by one ingredient, forms combining two or more ingredients, respectively, and an ingredient differs partially. [0036] Furthermore, as for the medium dielectric material 104,108a and 108b, it is desirable that a part for a bottom surface part is constituted with the ingredient (for example, thermoplastic elastomer) with elastic force at least. It is because the base of the medium dielectric material 104,108a and 108b can be stuck to the substrate side of the mounting substrate 5, when the surface mount mold antenna 1 is mounted in the mounting substrate 5. It can prevent that spacing between tip side 4alpha of the electric supply terminal electrode 4, spacing [between the electrode pads 11 for electric supply] and tip side of terminal electrodesa [8] and 8b for grand touch-down 8alphaa, 8alphab and electrode pad 12a for grand touch-down, and 12b changes with products by sticking the base of the medium dielectric material 104, 108a and 108b, and the substrate side of the mounting substrate 5. Thereby, dispersion in capacity C4, C8a, and C8b can be prevented, and precision can improve the set point capacity C4, C8a, and C8b.

[0037] In this example of an operation gestalt, in case the surface mount mold antenna 1 is mounted in the mounting substrate 5, the means for fixing the dielectric base 2 to the mounting substrate 5, without using solder is established. In the example of illustration, a means 13 to fix the dielectric base 2 to the mounting substrate 5 by the caulking is established.

[0038] In this example of an operation gestalt, each [of the electric supply terminal electrode 4 and the terminal electrodes 8a and 8b for grand touch-down] tip side 4alpha, 8alphaa, and 8alphab carry out opposite arrangement at the electrode pads 11, 12a, and 12b of the mounting substrate 5 which corresponds, respectively using that fixed means 13 by mounting the surface mount mold antenna 1 in the mounting field of a setup of the mounting substrate 5. Thereby, if a signal is supplied to the electrode pad 11 for electric supply from the signal source of supply 6, the signal will be transmitted to the electric supply terminal electrode 4 through capacity C4 from the electrode pad 11 for electric supply, and will be supplied to the electric supply radiation electrode 3. By this signal supply, the electric supply radiation electrode 3 performs antenna actuation.

[0039] Moreover, by the electromagnetic coupling of the electric supply radiation electrode 3 and the non-supplied electric power radiation electrode 7 (7a, 7b), a signal is transmitted to the non-supplied electric power radiation electrode 7, and the non-supplied electric power radiation electrode 7 performs antenna actuation based on the

signal concerned. This non-supplied electric power radiation electrode 7 and the electric supply radiation electrode 3 make the double resonance state, for example, can attain broadband-ization of a frequency band. This becomes possible to correspond to two or more communication system. [0040] According to this example of an operation gestalt, tip side of electric supply terminal electrode 4 4alpha and tip side of terminal electrode 8 for grand touch-down 8alphaa and 8alphab were taken as the configuration which can carry out abbreviation opposite arrangement with the electrode pads 11, 12a, and 12b of the mounting substrate 5 through the medium dielectric material 104,108a and 108b, respectively. Thereby, tip side 4alpha of the electric supply terminal electrode 4, tip side of terminal electrode 8 for grand touch-down 8alphaa, and 8alphab make flow connection in RF through capacity at the electrode pads 11, 12a, and 12b, respectively.

[0041] When putting in another way, the electrode pad 11 tip side 4alpha of the electric supply terminal electrode 4 and for electric supply was considered as the configuration which does not have to make flow connection of the electrode pad 12 for tip side of terminal electrode 8 for grand touch-down 8alphaa, 8alphab, and grand touch-down directly, respectively again.

[0042] For this reason, in order to connect tip side 4alpha of the electric supply terminal electrode 4, tip side of terminal electrode 8 for grand touch-down 8alphaa, and 8alphab to the electrode pads 11, 12a, and 12b on the mounting substrate 5, respectively, the need of using solder is lost.

[0043] Moreover, in this example of an operation gestalt, the means for fixing the dielectric base 2 to the mounting substrate 5, without using solder is provided. The surface mount mold antenna 1 can be mounted in the mounting substrate 5 by this configuration and the characteristic configuration of the electric supply terminal electrode 4 and the terminal electrode 8 for grand touch-down, without using solder. [0044] By this, the dielectric base 2 can be constituted from melting temperature of solder using an ingredient with the low melting point of 200 degrees C or less. Moreover, not only the surface mount mold antenna 1 but other components may be carried in the mounting substrate 5. In such a case, if components with the low thermal resistance which cannot bear the melting temperature of solder are carried in the mounting substrate 5, the surface mount mold antenna 1 cannot be mounted in the mounting substrate 5 using solder. Since the surface mount mold antenna 1 can be mounted in the mounting substrate 5 in this example of an operation gestalt, without using solder, it is very effective when a

characteristic configuration mounts the surface mount mold antenna 1 in the mounting substrate 5 in which the components of low thermal resistance are carried in this example of an operation gestalt. [0045] Furthermore, in this example of an operation gestalt, since tip side 4alpha of the electric supply terminal electrode 4, tip side of terminal electrode 8 for grand touch-down 8alphaa, and 8alphab are configurations which do not carry out direct continuation to the electrode pads 11, 12a, and 12b on the mounting substrate 5, in order to carry out direct continuation, there is no need of using a spring pin, and the problem resulting from a spring pin can be avoided. That is, defective continuity's problem and the problem of endurance degradation by the stress by the elasticity of a spring pin joining continuously the surface mount mold antenna 1 and the mounting substrate 5 are avoidable. Thereby, the dependability of the transmitter which formed the surface mount mold antenna 1 and the surface mount mold antenna 1 can be raised. [0046] Furthermore, in this example of an operation gestalt, since the medium dielectric material 104 between tip side 4alpha of the electric supply terminal electrode 4 and the electrode pad 11 for electric supply is minute, it hardly affects the antenna property of the electric supply radiation electrode 3. From this, the specific inductive capacity of the medium dielectric material 104 can be set up suitably, without caring about the antenna property of the electric supply radiation electrode 3. Thereby, it becomes easy as a circuit for taking impedance matching for example, with the electric supply radiation electrode 3 side and the signal source-of-supply 6 side to use the capacity C4 between tip side 4alpha of the electric supply terminal electrode 4 and the electrode pad 11 for electric supply.

[0047] Thus, with capacity C4, since the impedance matching by the side of the electric supply radiation electrode 3 and the signal source of supply 6 can be taken, it becomes unnecessary to double the impedance of the electric supply radiation electrode 3 with the impedance by the side of the signal source of supply 6, and the degree of freedom of a design of the electric supply radiation electrode 3 can be raised.

[0048] Furthermore, generally the capacitor for DC cut is formed at the

mounting substrate 5 on the signal flow path of resulting [from the signal source of supply 6] in the surface mount mold antenna 1. In this example of an operation gestalt, since the capacity C4 between tip side 4alpha of the electric supply terminal electrode 4 and the electrode pad 11 for electric supply can function as a capacitor for that DC cut, it can omit the capacitor for DC cut and can aim at reduction of components cost.

[0049] In addition, this invention is not limited to this example of an operation gestalt, and can take the gestalt of various operations. For example, in this example of an operation gestalt, although two nonsupplied electric power radiation electrodes 7a and 7b were formed, not only two but one is sufficient as the number of the non-supplied electric power radiation electrodes 7, and three or more are sufficient as it, and it is set up suitably. Moreover, about the electric supply radiation electrode 3, it is the same and is not limited to a number. [0050] Furthermore, it is good also as a gestalt by which two or more electric supply radiation electrodes 3 are connected to one electric supply terminal electrode 4 in common in this example of an operation gestalt, for example although the electric supply radiation electrode 3 and the electric supply terminal electrode 4 suited the relation of one to one. Moreover, similarly, although the non-supplied electric power radiation electrode 7 and the terminal electrode 8 for grand touch-down also suited the relation of one to one in this example of an operation gestalt, it is good as a gestalt with which two or more non-supplied electric power radiation electrodes 7 are connected to one terminal electrode 8 for grand touch-down in common, for example. [0051] Furthermore, although this example of an operation gestalt showed the example of a means to fix by the caulking, as a means to fix the dielectric base 2 to the mounting substrate 5, without using solder, of course, the dielectric base 2 may be fixed to the mounting substrate 5 with the other means. For example, adhesives may be used. Moreover, as shown in drawing 3, the leg 14 with a pawl is formed in the dielectric base 2. Moreover, the through tube 15 for making the location corresponding to the leg 14 insert in the leg 14 is formed in the mounting substrate 5. And it is good also as a means to make the dielectric base 2 fix to the mounting substrate 5, by inserting the leg 14 of the dielectric base 2 in the through tube 15 of the mounting substrate 5, and making the base of the mounting substrate 5 stop the pawl of the leg 14.

[0052] In addition, when it is that to which the loading component can bear the melting temperature of solder when the dielectric base 2 etc. can bear the melting temperature of solder and components other than surface mount mold antenna 1 are carried in the mounting substrate 5, of course, it is good also as a configuration which mounts the surface mount mold antenna 1 in the mounting substrate 5 using solder.
[0053] Furthermore, although the electric supply terminal electrode 4 and the terminal electrode 8 (8a, 8b) for grand touch-down were formed in the side face of the dielectric base 2 in this example of an

operation gestalt For example, the electric supply terminal electrode 4 and the terminal electrode 8 (8a, 8b) for grand touch-down may be formed in the interior of the dielectric base 2 like drawing 4 (b) showing the perspective view of drawing 4 (a), and the cross section of the A-A part of drawing 4 (a). Furthermore, although it bent and each tip side of the electric supply terminal electrode 4 or the terminal electrode 8 (8a, 8b) for grand touch-down was formed towards the inside of the dielectric base 2 in this example of an operation gestalt, respectively For example, as shown in drawing 4 (a) and (b), each tip side of the electric supply terminal electrode 4 or the terminal electrode 8 (8a, 8b) for grand touch-down is turned, bent and formed in the outside of the dielectric base 2, respectively. It is good also as a configuration which makes the electrode pad 11 for electric supply of the mounting substrate 5, or the electrode pad 12 (12a, 12b) for grand touch-down carry out opposite arrangement of each of the electric supply terminal electrode 4 concerned or the terminal electrode 8 (8a, 8b) for grand touch-down] tip side 8alphaa, and the 8alphab through the medium dielectric material 10.

[0054] Furthermore, in this example of an operation gestalt, although the pattern configuration of the electric supply radiation electrode 3 or the non-supplied electric power radiation electrodes 7a and 7b was a square-like, the pattern configuration of these electric supply radiation electrode 3 or the non-supplied electric power radiation electrodes 7a and 7b may not be limited, and other pattern configurations, such as the shape of MIANDA, are sufficient as it. [0055] Furthermore, although the example formed with the ingredient of the medium dielectric material 10 with which the amount of bottom surface part has resiliency at least was described, an elastic ingredient may constitute a part or all for a bottom surface part etc. of the dielectric base 2 from this example of an operation gestalt. Furthermore, the dielectric base 2 is good also as a configuration from which the whole may be constituted by the same ingredient, it forms with the combination of two or more ingredients, and an ingredient differs partially.

[0056]

[Effect of the Invention] Since abbreviation opposite arrangement of each tip side of an electric supply terminal electrode and the terminal electrode for grand touch-down is carried out with the base of a dielectric base according to this invention, it is connectable in RF through the electrode pad and capacity which are formed in the substrate for mounting. For this reason, the solder and spring pin for carrying

out direct continuation of each tip side of an electric supply terminal electrode and the terminal electrode for grand touch-down to the electrode pad of the substrate for mounting become unnecessary.

[0057] Thereby, the problem of the defective continuity resulting from solder or a spring pin and the problem of endurance are avoidable. From this, a reliable surface mount mold antenna and a reliable transmitter can be offered.

[0058] Furthermore, medium dielectric material is formed in the field inserted into the electrode pad for grand touch-down currently formed in the substrate for mounting the field [which is inserted into the electrode pad for electric supply currently formed in the substrate for mounting the tip side of an electric supply terminal electrode], and tip side of the terminal electrode for grand touch-down by for example, the insert molding method, the outsert fabricating method, etc. Since the medium dielectric material hardly affects the property of an electric supply radiation electrode and a non-supplied electric power radiation electrode, it is in the condition which became independent of the property of an electric supply radiation electrode or a non-supplied electric power radiation electrode mostly, and can set up the specific inductive capacity of medium dielectric material.

[0059] For this reason, the function as a matching circuit for taking the impedance matching by the side of an electric supply radiation electrode and a signal source of supply in the capacity between the electrode pads for electric supply the tip side of an electric supply terminal electrode can be given by setting up the specific inductive capacity of medium dielectric material suitably.

[0060] Since the impedance matching by the side of an electric supply radiation electrode and a signal source of supply can be taken with the capacity between the electrode pads for electric supply the tip side of an electric supply terminal electrode, it is not necessary to make the impedance by the side of a signal source of supply adjust the impedance of an electric supply radiation electrode, if it puts in another way. That is, the degree of freedom of a design of the part and electric supply radiation electrode with which regulation of an impedance is eased can be raised.

[0061] If at least one of a dielectric base and the medium dielectric material is one of those which are constituted by the charge of an admixture of a resin ingredient and a dielectric constant adjustment ingredient, a dielectric base with the specific inductive capacity to demand or medium dielectric material can be obtained easily.

[0062] Furthermore, since this invention can mount a surface mount mold

antenna in the substrate for mounting, without using solder Even if both some dielectric bases [at least], and medium dielectric both [inner / inner one side or] are constituted by the ingredient with the melting point of 200 degrees C or less lower than the melting point of solder Simply, a surface mount mold antenna can be mounted in the substrate for mounting, and an electric supply terminal electrode and the terminal electrode for grand touch-down can be connected to the electrode pad of the substrate for mounting.

[0063] If the amount of [of medium dielectric material] bottom surface part is in some which are constituted with the ingredient which has resiliency, such as thermoplastic elastomer, when a surface mount mold antenna is mounted in the substrate for mounting, medium dielectric material can be stuck to a substrate. For this reason, it can prevent that spacing between the electrode pads for the grand touch-down of a substrate changes with products the tip side of an electric supply terminal electrode the spacing [between the electrode pads for electric supply of a substrate], and tip side of the terminal electrode for grand touch-down. Thereby, the problem that the capacity between the electric supply terminal electrode resulting from dispersion in spacing, the capacity between the electrode pads for electric supply and the terminal electrode for grand touch-down, and the electrode pad for grand touch-down varies can be prevented.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing having shown typically the example of a gestalt of a characteristic surface mount mold antenna in the example of an operation gestalt concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing for explaining a related example with the electrode pad the object for electric supply, and for grand touch-down the tip side of an electric supply terminal electrode or the terminal electrode for grand touch-down.

[Drawing 3] It is drawing for explaining an example of a means to fix a surface mount mold antenna to a mounting substrate, without using solder. [Drawing 4] It is drawing for explaining the example of an operation gestalt of others of a surface mount mold antenna.

[Drawing 5] It is the perspective view having shown the conventional example of a surface mount mold antenna typically.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Surface Mount Mold Antenna
- 2 Dielectric Base
- 3 Electric Supply Radiation Electrode
- 4 Electric Supply Terminal Electrode
- 5 Mounting Substrate
- 6 Signal Source of Supply
- 7 Non-Supplied Electric Power Radiation Electrode
- 8 Terminal Electrode for Grand Touch-down
- 10 Medium Dielectric Material
- 11 Electrode Pad for Electric Supply
- 12 Electrode Pad for Grand Touch-down

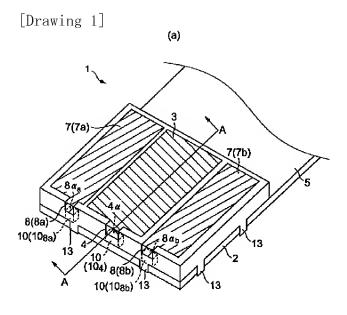
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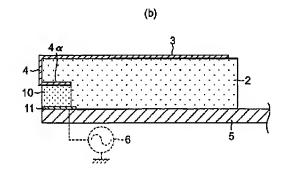
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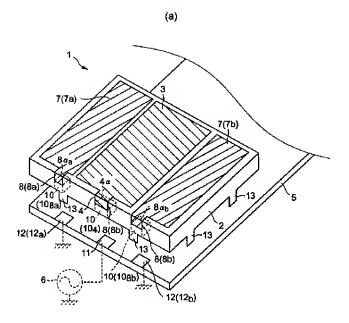
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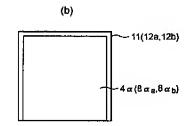
DRAWINGS

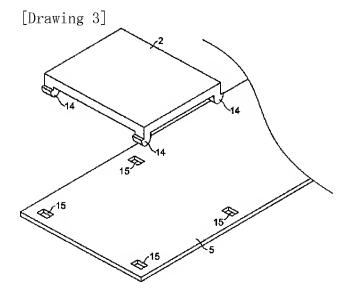




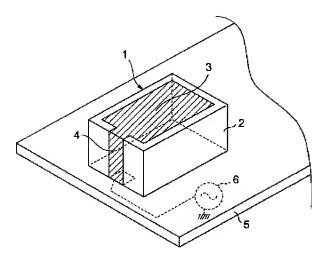
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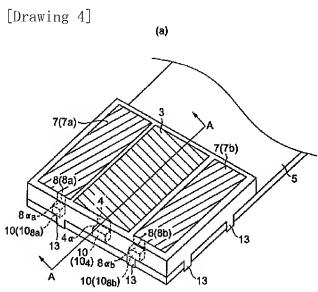


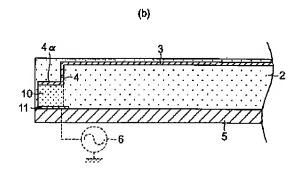




[Drawing 5]







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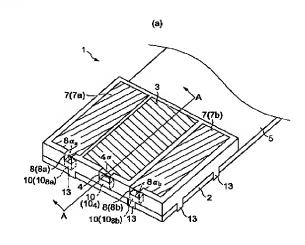
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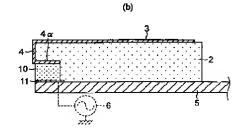
(54) 【発明の名称】 表面実装型アンテナおよびそれを備えた通信機

(57)【要約】

【課題】 半田を利用せずに表面実装型アンテナ1の給電端子電極4と、実装対象の基板5に形成されている給電用の電極パッド11との接続を可能にする。

【解決手段】 給電放射電極3に接続されている給電端子電極4の先端側は誘電体基体2の底面に略対向させて形成する。無給電放射電極7に接続されているグランド接地用端子電極8の先端側は誘電体基体2の底面に略対向させて形成する。給電端子電極4の先端側は実装基板5上の給電用の電極パッド11と容量を介して接続する。グランド接地用端子電極8の先端側は実装基板5上のグランド接地用の電極パッドと容量を介して接続する。給電端子電極4とグランド接地用端子電極8の各先端側を実装基板5上の電極パッドに直接接続しなくてよいので、半田を省略することができる。半田接続に起因した様々な問題を防止できる。





【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 誘電体基体を有し、この誘電体基体に は、信号供給源から信号が供給されてアンテナ動作を行 う給電放射電極と、給電放射電極と電磁結合して複共振 状態を作り出す無給電放射電極とが形成されている表面 実装型アンテナにおいて、信号供給源からの信号を給電 放射電極に供給する給電端子電極が基端側を給電放射電 極に接続させて設けられ、また、無給電放射電極をグラ ンドに接地させるためのグランド接地用端子電極が基端 側を無給電放射電極に接続させて設けられており、それ ら給電端子電極とグランド接地用端子電極の各先端側 は、それぞれ、誘電体基体の内側あるいは外側に向けて 折り曲げ形成されて、媒介誘電材を介して底面に略対向 配置されており、その給電端子電極の先端側は、実装対 象の基板に形成されている給電用の電極パッドとの間に 容量を形成し、また、グランド接地用端子電極の先端側 は、実装対象の基板に形成されているグランド接地用の 電極パッドとの間に容量を形成する構成と成しているこ とを特徴とした表面実装型アンテナ。

【請求項2】 給電放射電極は、(2n-1)・λ/4型(nは自然数)の給電放射電極と成していることを特徴とした請求項1記載の表面実装型アンテナ。

【請求項3】 給電端子電極の先端側と底面との間の媒介誘電材と、グランド接地用端子電極の先端側と底面との間の媒介誘電材とのうちの少なくとも一方は、誘電体基体の比誘電率以上の比誘電率を有することを特徴とした請求項1又は請求項2記載の表面実装型アンテナ。

【請求項4】 誘電体基体と媒介誘電材とのうちの少なくとも一方は、樹脂材料に誘電率調整材料が混合された材料により構成されていることを特徴とした請求項1又は請求項2又は請求項3記載の表面実装型アンテナ。

【請求項5】 インサート成形法とアウトサート成形法 のうちの一方により形成されて成ることを特徴とした請求項1乃至請求項4の何れか1つに記載の表面実装型アンテナ。

【請求項6】 誘電体基体の少なくとも一部分と、媒介誘電材とのうちの一方あるいは両方は、200℃以下の融点を持つ材料により構成されていることを特徴とした請求項1乃至請求項5の何れか1つに記載の表面実装型アンテナ。

【請求項7】 媒介誘電材の底面部分は弾力性を有する 材料により構成されていることを特徴とした請求項1乃 至請求項6の何れか1つに記載の表面実装型アンテナ。

【請求項8】 弾力性を有する材料は熱可塑性エラストマーであることを特徴とした請求項7記載の表面実装型アンテナ。

【請求項9】 請求項1乃至請求項8の何れか1つに記載の表面実装型アンテナが設けられていることを特徴とした通信機。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、通信機の回路基板などに表面実装することができる表面実装型アンテナおよびそれを備えた通信機に関するものである。

[0002]

【背景技術】図5には表面実装型アンテナの一例が模式的な斜視図により示されている。この表面実装型アンテナ1は誘電体基体2を有し、誘電体基体2の上面には放射電極3が形成されている。また、誘電体基体2の側面には給電端子電極4が底面側から上面に向かって形成されており、この給電端子電極4の下端側(先端側)は底面に回り込んでいる。また、給電端子電極4の上端側(基端側)は給電放射電極3に接続されている。

【0003】このような表面実装型アンテナ1は、例えば通信機の回路基板などの実装対象の基板(実装基板)5に、底面を実装面として、例えば半田を利用して表面実装される。実装基板5には、例えば信号供給源6が形成され、また、その信号供給源6に導通接続する給電用の電極パッド(図示せず)が基板面に形成されている。表面実装型アンテナ1を実装基板5に表面実装する際に、給電用の電極パッドと、給電端子電極4の先端側(つまり、誘電体基体2の底面に形成されている部位)とが、例えば半田により直接的に導通接続される。

【0004】このように表面実装型アンテナ1が実装基板5に表面実装されている状態で、信号供給源6から給電用の電極パッドと給電端子電極4を通って給電放射電極3に信号が供給されると、この供給された信号に基づいて給電放射電極3はアンテナ動作を行う。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】この表面実装型アンテナ1では、給電端子電極4の先端側を実装基板5の給電用の電極パッドに直接的に導通接続させる構成である。このような場合には、製造の容易さ等の理由により、半田を利用して、給電端子電極4の先端側と、給電用の電極パッドとを直接接続させることが多い。しかしながら、誘電体基体2を構成している材料の融点が半田の融点よりも低い場合には、半田の溶融温度に誘電体基体2が耐えられないので、給電端子電極4と給電用の電極パッドとの接続手段として、半田を用いることはできない

【0006】この場合には、例えば、給電端子電極4と 給電用の電極パッドとの接続手段として、ばねピンを用 いることが考えられる。しかし、ばねピンを用いる場合 には、給電端子電極4と給電用の電極パッドとの導通不 良が発生する虞がある。また、ばねピンの弾力による応 力が常に誘電体基体2と実装基板5のそれぞれに加わる こととなり、耐久性の劣化が懸念される。また、ばねピ ンを用いることにより、部品コストが増加してしまうと いう問題が生じる。

【〇〇〇7】この発明は上記課題を解決するために成さ

れたものであり、その目的は、半田やばねピンを利用せずに、給電端子電極と、実装対象の基板に形成されている給電用の電極パッドとを接続することができ、かつ、 それらの導通不良を回避することができる表面実装型アンテナおよびそれを備えた通信機を提供することにある。

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するため に、この発明は次に示す構成をもって前記課題を解決す る手段としている。すなわち、第1の発明は、誘電体基 体を有し、この誘電体基体には、信号供給源から信号が 供給されてアンテナ動作を行う給電放射電極と、給電放 射電極と電磁結合して複共振状態を作り出す無給電放射 電極とが形成されている表面実装型アンテナにおいて、 信号供給源からの信号を給電放射電極に供給する給電端 子電極が基端側を給電放射電極に接続させて設けられ、 また、無給電放射電極をグランドに接地させるためのグ ランド接地用端子電極が基端側を無給電放射電極に接続 させて設けられており、それら給電端子電極とグランド 接地用端子電極の各先端側は、それぞれ、誘電体基体の 内側あるいは外側に向けて折り曲げ形成されて、媒介誘 電材を介して底面に底面に略対向配置されており、その 給電端子電極の先端側は、実装対象の基板に形成されて いる給電用の電極パッドとの間に容量を形成し、また、 グランド接地用端子電極の先端側は、実装対象の基板に 形成されているグランド接地用の電極パッドとの間に容 量を形成する構成と成していることを特徴としている。 【0009】第2の発明は、第1の発明の構成を備え、 給電放射電極は、(2n-1)・λ/4型(nは自然 数)の給電放射電極と成していることを特徴としてい る。

【 O O 1 O 】第3の発明は、第1又は第2の発明の構成 を備え、給電端子電極の先端側と底面との間の媒介誘電 材と、グランド接地用端子電極の先端側と底面との間の 媒介誘電材とのうちの少なくとも一方は、誘電体基体の 比誘電率以上の比誘電率を有することを特徴としている。

【0011】第4の発明は、第1又は第2又は第3の発明の構成を備え、誘電体基体と媒介誘電材とのうちの少なくとも一方は、樹脂材料に誘電率調整材料が混合された材料により構成されていることを特徴としている。

【0012】第5の発明は、第1~第4の発明の何れか 1つの発明の構成を備え、インサート成形法とアウトサート成形法のうちの一方により形成されて成ることを特 徴としている。

【0013】第6の発明は、第1~第5の発明の何れか 1つの発明の構成を備え、誘電体基体の少なくとも一部 分と、媒介誘電材とのうちの一方あるいは両方は、20 0℃以下の融点を持つ材料により構成されていることを 特徴としている。 【0014】第7の発明は、第1~第6の発明の何れか 1つの発明の構成を備え、媒介誘電材の底面部分は弾力 性を有する材料により構成されていることを特徴として いる

【 O O 1 5 】第8の発明は、第7の発明の構成を備え、 弾力性を有する材料は熱可塑性エラストマーであること を特徴としている。

【0016】第9の発明は通信機に関し、第1~第8の発明の何れか1つの発明の表面実装型アンテナが設けられていることを特徴としている。

【 O O 1 7 】この発明では、給電端子電極の先端側は、 実装対象の基板に形成されている給電用の電極パッドと の間に容量を形成する構成と成す。また、グランド接地 用端子電極は、実装対象の基板に形成されているグラン ド接地用の電極パッドとの間に容量を形成する構成と成 す。

【0018】これにより、給電端子電極と、給電用の電極パッドとは容量を介して高周波的に接続され、また同様に、グランド接地用端子電極と、グランド接地用の電極パッドとも、容量を介して高周波的に接続される。このため、信号供給源から給電用の電極パッドに供給された信号は、給電用の電極パッドから容量を介して給電端子電極に供給され当該給電端子電極を通って給電放射電極に伝達される。また、無給電放射電極はグランド接地用端子電極から容量を介してグランド接地用の電極パッドに接続されてグランドに接地される。

【 O O 1 9 】このように、この発明では、給電端子電極の先端側を給電用の電極パッドに、また、グランド接地用端子電極をグランド接地用の電極パッドに、それぞれ、直接的に導通接続させない構成である。これにより、半田やばねピンを用いなくてよくなり、半田やばねピンに起因した様々な問題発生を防止することができる。

[0020]

【発明の実施の形態】以下に、この発明に係る実施形態 例を図面に基づいて説明する。

【0021】図1(a)には、この実施形態例の通信機において特徴的な表面実装型アンテナの一形態例が模式的な斜視図により示され、図1(b)には、図1(a)に示すA-A部分の断面図が模式的に示されている。なお、通信機には様々な構成があり、ここでは、通信機における表面実装型アンテナ以外の構成は何れの構成を採用してもよく、この実施形態例では、表面実装型アンテナ以外の構成の説明は省略する。また、図5に示した表面実装型アンテナと同一名称部分には同一符号を付し、その共通部分の重複説明は省略する。

【0022】この実施形態例では、表面実装型アンテナ 1の誘電体基体2には給電放射電極3が形成されると共 に、給電放射電極3と電磁結合して複共振状態を作り出 す無給電放射電極7(7a,7b)が給電放射電極3を 挟み込む形態で形成されている。なお、給電放射電極3と、無給電放射電極7(7a,7b)とが良好な複共振 状態を作り出すために、例えば、給電放射電極3と無給 電放射電極7間の間隔を適宜に設定する等の様々な手段 が講じられるが、ここでは、その説明は省略する。

【0023】この実施形態例では、給電放射電極3は、(2n-1)・入/4型(nは自然数)の給電放射電極と成している。

【0024】また、誘電体基体2は、給電放射電極3や無給電放射電極7の設定の共振周波数やQ値などのアンテナ特性や、表面実装型アンテナ1の小型化などを考慮した適切な比誘電率と誘電正接tan∂を持つ誘電材料により構成されている。誘電体基体2を構成する誘電材料としては、セラミックスはもちろんのこと、例えば、樹脂材料(例えばエボキシ)に誘電率調整材料(例えばフィラー(セラミックスの粉)など)が混合された誘電材料などがある。このように誘電体基体2を構成することが可能な誘電材料は複数種有り、ここでは、アンテナ特性や、アンテナの小型化などを考慮した適切な比誘電を誘電正接tan∂を持つ誘電材料であれば、何れの誘電材料をも誘電体基体2の構成材料として採用してよく、特に限定されるものではない。

【0025】誘電体基体2の側面には給電端子電極4と、グランド接地用端子電極8(8a,8b)とが形成されている。給電端子電極4の一端側(基端側)は給電放射電極3に接続され、他端側(先端側)は誘電体基体2の内側に向けて折り曲げ形成されて誘電体基体2の底面と間隔を介して略対向配置されている。また、グランド接地用端子電極8aの一端側(基端側)は無給電放射電極7aに、グランド接地用端子電極8bの基端側は無給電放射電極7bに、それぞれ、接続されている。グランド接地用端子電極8の各他端側(先端側)8α。,8 αыは、それぞれ、給電端子電極4の先端側と同様に、誘電体基体2の底面と間隔を介して略対向配置されている。

【0027】表面実装型アンテナ1が実装基板5の予め 定められた実装位置に実装することにより、給電端子電 極4の先端側4αと給電用の電極パッド11との間には 容量 C_4 が形成される。また同様に、グランド接地用端子電極8 a の先端側8 α a とグランド接地用の電極パッド12 a との間には容量 C_8 a が、グランド接地用端子電極8 b の先端側8 α b とグランド接地用の電極パッド12 b との間には容量 C_8 b が、それぞれ、形成される。

【0029】表面実装型アンテナ1を実装基板5に実装 する際に、表面実装型アンテナ1を非常に高精度に実装 基板5の設定位置に実装することは難しく、僅かではあ るが、実装基板5に対する表面実装型アンテナ1の実装 位置にばらつきが生じる。給電端子電極4の先端側4 a の面積や、グランド接地用端子電極8の先端側8α_a, 8 α_b の面積が給電用の電極パッド11やグランド接地 用の電極パッド12の面積よりも狭い場合には、そのよ うな実装位置のばらつきの悪影響を受けずに、給電端子 電極4の先端側4αやグランド接地用端子電極8の先端 側8α』, 8α」の全面を実装基板5の電極パッド1 1,12a,12bに略対向させることができる。これ により、実装位置のばらつきに起因して給電端子電極4 の先端側4αと給電用の電極パッド11との間の容量C ⊿ や、グランド接地用端子電極8の先端側8α 』,8α ь とグランド接地用の電極パッド12との間の容量С 8a, C8bがばらつくという問題を防止することがで きる。

【0030】この実施形態例では、給電端子電極4の先端側4 α と給電用の電極パッド11とによって挟まれる領域と、グランド接地用端子電極8aの先端側 $8\alpha_a$ とグランド接地用の電極パッド12aとによって挟まれる領域と、グランド接地用端子電極8bの先端側 $8\alpha_b$ とグランド接地用の電極パッド12bとによって挟まれる領域とには、それぞれ、媒介誘電材 $10(10_4,10_8a,10_8b)$ が形成されている。これら媒介誘電材 $10(10_4,10_8a,10_8b)$ は、例えばインサート成形法あるいはアウトサート成形法により形成される

【0031】媒介誘電材104は、給電放射電極3のインピーダンスを考慮した適切な比誘電率を持ち、かつ、 給電放射電極3のQ値を高めるための低い誘電正接tan るを持つ誘電材料によって構成されている。つまり、給 電放射電極3のインピーダンスが信号供給源6側のイン ピーダンスと不整合な状態である場合には、給電端子電 極4の先端側 4α と給電用の電極パッド11間の容量 C_4 を利用することにより、給電放射電極3側と信号供給源6側との整合を取ることができる。このことから、給電放射電極3側と信号供給源6側とが不整合である場合には、媒介誘電材 10_4 は、給電放射電極3側と信号供給源6側との整合用の容量 C_4 を得るための比誘電率を持つ誘電材料により構成する。

【0032】また、給電放射電極3のインピーダンスが信号供給源6側のインピーダンスと整合を取ることができる場合には、給電端子電極4の先端側 4α と給電用の電極パッド11間とは高周波的にほぼショートに導通接続されればよいので、媒介誘電材 10_4 は、給電端子電極4の先端側 4α と給電用の電極パッド11間を高周波的にショートに導通接続させるための高い比誘電率を持つ誘電材料により構成する。この場合には、媒介誘電材 10_4 は、誘電体基体2の比誘電率よりも高い比誘電率を持つ場合が多い。

【0034】媒介誘電材 10_4 , 10_8 a, 10_8 b を構成することが可能な誘電材料には、例えば、樹脂材料 (例えばエポキシ)と誘電率調整材料 (例えば、フィラー(セラミックスの粉))の混合材料や、セラミックス等の様々な誘電材料がある。ここでは、媒介誘電材 10_8 a, 10_8 b の構成材料は、特に限定されるものではない。

【0035】なお、もちろん、媒介誘電材 10_4 , 10_8 , 10_8 , は同一材料により構成されていてもよいし、互いに異なる材料により構成されていてもよい。また、媒介誘電材 10_4 , 10_8 , 10_8 , は誘電体基体2と同じ材料により構成されていてもよい。さらに、媒介誘電材 10_4 , 10_8 ,

【0036】さらに、媒介誘電材 10_4 , 10_8 』, 10_8 』, 10_8 』は少なくとも底面部分が弾性力がある材料(例えば熱可塑性エラストマー)により構成されていることが

好ましい。それというのは、表面実装型アンテナ1を実装基板5に実装した際に、媒介誘電材 10_4 , 10_8 , 0_8

C8 a, C8 b を精度良く設定値にすることができる。 【0037】この実施形態例では、表面実装型アンテナ 1を実装基板5に実装する際に、半田を利用せずに誘電 体基体2を実装基板5に固定するための手段が設けられ ている。図示の例では、かしめにより誘電体基体2を実 装基板5に固定する手段13が設けられている。

 C_{8a} , C_{8b} のばらつきを防止して容量 C_{4b} ,

【0038】この実施形態例では、その固定手段13を利用して、表面実装型アンテナ1を実装基板5の設定の実装領域に実装することにより、給電端子電極4とグランド接地用端子電極8a,8bの各先端側4 α ,8 α a,8 α bが、それぞれ対応する実装基板5の電極パッド11,12a,12bに対向配置する。これにより、例えば、信号供給源6から給電用の電極パッド11 に信号が供給されると、その信号は、給電用の電極パッド11から容量 C_4 を介して給電端子電極4に伝達されて給電放射電極3に供給される。この信号供給によって、給電放射電極3がアンテナ動作を行う。

【0039】また、給電放射電極3と無給電放射電極7 (7a, 7b)の電磁結合によって、無給電放射電極7 に信号が伝達され当該信号に基づいて無給電放射電極7 がアンテナ動作を行う。この無給電放射電極7と給電放射電極3は複共振状態を作り出し、例えば、周波数帯域の広帯域化が図れる。これにより、例えば、複数の通信システムに対応することが可能となる。

【0040】この実施形態例によれば、給電端子電極4の先端側 4α 、および、グランド接地用端子電極8の先端側 $8\alpha_a$, $8\alpha_b$ は、それぞれ、媒介誘電材 10_4 , 10_{8a} , 10_{8b} を介して、実装基板5の電極パッド11,12a,12bと略対向配置することができる構成とした。これにより、給電端子電極4の先端側 4α や、グランド接地用端子電極8の先端側 $8\alpha_a$, $8\alpha_b$ は、それぞれ、容量を介して電極パッド11,12a,12bに高周波的に導通接続する。

【0041】換言すれば、給電端子電極4の先端側 4α と給電用の電極パッド11を、また、グランド接地用端子電極8の先端側 8α 。、 8α 。とグランド接地用の電極パッド12を、それぞれ、直接的に導通接続しなくて済む構成とした。

【0042】このため、給電端子電極4の先端側4α

や、グランド接地用端子電極8の先端側8 α 。、8 α 。 を、それぞれ、実装基板5上の電極パッド11、12 a、12bに接続させるために半田を用いる必要が無くなる。

【0043】また、この実施形態例では、半田を利用せずに誘電体基体2を実装基板5に固定するための手段が講じられている。この構成と、給電端子電極4およびグランド接地用端子電極8の特有な構成とにより、半田を用いずに表面実装型アンテナ1を実装基板5に実装することができる。

【0044】これにより、半田の溶融温度よりも低い200℃以下の融点を持つ材料を利用して、誘電体基体2を構成することができることとなる。また、実装基板5には表面実装型アンテナ1だけでなく、他の部品が搭載されている場合がある。このような場合に、半田の溶融温度に耐えられない低い耐熱性を持つ部品が実装基板5に搭載されていると、その実装基板5に半田を利用して表面実装型アンテナ1を実装することができない。この実施形態例では、半田を利用せずに、表面実装型アンテナ1を実装基板5に実装できるので、この実施形態例において特有な構成は、低耐熱性の部品が搭載されている実装基板5に表面実装型アンテナ1を実装する場合に非常に有効である。

【0045】さらに、この実施形態例では、給電端子電極4の先端側 4α や、グランド接地用端子電極8の先端側 $8\alpha_a$, $8\alpha_b$ は実装基板5上の電極パッド11, 12a, 12bに直接接続しない構成であるので、直接接続させるためにばねピンを用いる必要が無く、ばねピンに起因した問題を回避することができる。つまり、導通不良の問題や、ばねピンの弾力による応力が表面実装型アンテナ1や実装基板5に継続的に加わることによる耐久性劣化の問題を回避することができる。これにより、表面実装型アンテナ1や、表面実装型アンテナ1を設けた通信機の信頼性を向上させることができる。

【0046】さらに、この実施形態例では、給電端子電極4の先端側 4α と給電用の電極パッド11との間の媒介誘電材 10_4 は微小であることから、給電放射電極3のアンテナ特性に殆ど影響を与えない。このことから、給電放射電極3のアンテナ特性を気にすることなく、媒介誘電材 10_4 の比誘電率を適宜に設定することができる。これにより、例えば、給電放射電極3側と信号供給源6側とのインピーダンス整合を取るための回路として、給電端子電極4の先端側 4α と給電用の電極パッド11との間の容量 C_4 を利用することが容易となる。

【0047】このように、容量 C_4 により、給電放射電極3側と信号供給源6側とのインピーダンス整合を取ることができることから、給電放射電極3のインピーダンスを信号供給源6側のインピーダンスに合わせなくてよくなり、給電放射電極3の設計の自由度を高めることができる。

【0048】さらに、実装基板5には、一般的に、信号供給源6から表面実装型アンテナ1に至る信号導通経路上にDCカット用のコンデンサが設けられる。この実施形態例では、給電端子電極4の先端側4 α と給電用の電極パッド11との間の容量 C_4 が、そのDCカット用のコンデンサとして機能することができるので、DCカット用のコンデンサを省略することができ、部品コストの低減を図ることができる。

【0049】なお、この発明は、この実施形態例に限定されるものではなく、様々な実施の形態を採り得る。例えば、この実施形態例では、2つの無給電放射電極7a,7bが形成されていたが、無給電放射電極7の数は2つに限らず、1つでもよいし、3つ以上でもよく、適宜に設定されるものである。また、給電放射電極3に関しても同様であり、数に限定されるものではない。

【0050】さらに、この実施形態例では、給電放射電極3と給電端子電極4は一対一の関係にあったが、例えば、1つの給電端子電極4に複数の給電放射電極3が共通に接続されている形態としてもよい。また同様に、この実施形態例では、無給電放射電極7とグランド接地用端子電極8も一対一の関係にあったが、例えば、1つのグランド接地用端子電極8に複数の無給電放射電極7が共通に接続されている形態としてもよい。

【0051】さらに、この実施形態例では、半田を利用せずに誘電体基体2を実装基板5に固定する手段として、かしめにより固定する手段の例を示したが、もちろん、それ以外の手段により誘電体基体2を実装基板5に固定してもよい。例えば、接着剤を利用してもよい。また、図3に示すように、誘電体基体2に爪付きの脚部14を設ける。また、実装基板5には、その脚部14に対応する位置に、脚部14を挿通させるための貫通孔15を形成する。そして、誘電体基体2の脚部14を実装基板5の貫通孔15に挿通し、脚部14の爪を実装基板5の底面に係止させることにより、誘電体基体2を実装基板5に固定させる手段としてもよい。

【0052】なお、もちろん、誘電体基体2などが半田の溶融温度に耐えられ、かつ、実装基板5に表面実装型アンテナ1以外の部品が搭載される場合にその搭載部品が半田の溶融温度に耐えられるものである場合には、半田を利用して、表面実装型アンテナ1を実装基板5に実装する構成としてもよい。

【0053】さらに、この実施形態例では、給電端子電極4やグランド接地用端子電極8(8a,8b)は誘電体基体2の側面に形成されていたが、例えば、図4

(a)の斜視図や、図4(a)のA-A部分の断面を表す図4(b)のように、給電端子電極4やグランド接地用端子電極8(8a,8b)を誘電体基体2の内部に形成してもよい。さらに、この実施形態例では、給電端子電極4やグランド接地用端子電極8(8a,8b)の各先端側は、それぞれ、誘電体基体2の内側に向けて折り

曲げ形成されていたが、例えば、図4(a)、(b)のように、給電端子電極4やグランド接地用端子電極8(8a,8b)の各先端側を、それぞれ、誘電体基体2の外側に向けて折り曲げ形成して、当該給電端子電極4やグランド接地用端子電極8(8a,8b)の各先端側8 α a,8 α b を実装基板5の給電用の電極パッド11 あるいはグランド接地用の電極パッド12(12a,12b)に媒介誘電材10を介して対向配置させる構成としてもよい。

【0054】さらに、この実施形態例では、給電放射電極3や無給電放射電極7a,7bのパターン形状は、四角形状であったが、これら給電放射電極3や無給電放射電極7a,7bのパターン形状は限定されるものではなく、例えば、ミアンダ状などの他のパターン形状でもよい。

【0055】さらに、この実施形態例では、媒介誘電材 10の少なくとも底面部分が弾力性を有する材料により 形成する例を述べたが、誘電体基体2の底面部分などの 一部分、あるいは、全部を弾力性のある材料により構成 してもよい。さらに、誘電体基体2は全体が同一材料に より構成されていてもよいし、複数の材料の組み合わせ により形成して部分的に材料が異なる構成としてもよい。

[0056]

【発明の効果】この発明によれば、給電端子電極とグランド接地用端子電極の各先端側は、誘電体基体の底面と略対向配置されているので、実装対象の基板に形成されている電極パッドと容量を介して高周波的に接続することができる。このため、給電端子電極とグランド接地用端子電極の各先端側を実装対象の基板の電極パッドに直接接続させるための半田やばねピンが不要となる。

【0057】これにより、半田やばねピンに起因した導通不良の問題や、耐久性の問題を回避することができる。このことから、信頼性の高い表面実装型アンテナおよび通信機を提供することができる。

【0058】さらに、給電端子電極の先端側と、実装対象の基板に形成されている給電用の電極パッドとに挟まれる領域、および、グランド接地用端子電極の先端側と、実装対象の基板に形成されているグランド接地用の電極パッドとに挟まれる領域には、例えばインサート成形法やアウトサート成形法などにより、媒介誘電材が形成されている。その媒介誘電材は、給電放射電極や、無給電放射電極の特性に影響を殆ど及ばさないので、給電放射電極や無給電放射電極の特性とほば独立した状態で、媒介誘電材の比誘電率を設定することができる。

【0059】このため、媒介誘電材の比誘電率を適宜に設定することで、給電端子電極の先端側と給電用の電極パッドとの間の容量に、給電放射電極側と信号供給源側とのインピーダンス整合を取るための整合回路としての機能を持たせることができる。

【 O O 6 O 】 換言すれば、給電端子電極の先端側と給電 用の電極パッドとの間の容量によって、給電放射電極側 と信号供給源側のインピーダンス整合を取ることができ るので、給電放射電極のインピーダンスを信号供給源側 のインピーダンスに整合させなくて済む。つまり、イン ピーダンスの規制が緩和される分、給電放射電極の設計 の自由度を高めることができる。

【 0 0 6 1 】誘電体基体と媒介誘電材のうちの少なくとも一方が、樹脂材料と誘電率調整材料の混合材料により構成されているものにあっては、要望する比誘電率を持つ誘電体基体あるいは媒介誘電材を容易に得ることができる。

【0062】さらに、この発明は、半田を利用せずに、表面実装型アンテナを実装対象の基板に実装することができるので、誘電体基体の少なくとも一部分と、媒介誘電材とのうちの一方あるいは両方が、半田の融点よりも低い200℃以下の融点を持つ材料により構成されているものであっても、簡単に、表面実装型アンテナを実装対象の基板に実装することができ、かつ、給電端子電極やグランド接地用端子電極を実装対象の基板の電極パッドに接続させることができる。

【0063】媒介誘電材の底面部分が、例えば熱可塑性エラストマーなどの弾力性を有する材料により構成されているものにあっては、表面実装型アンテナを実装対象の基板に実装した際に、媒介誘電材を基板に密着させることができる。このため、給電端子電極の先端側と基板の給電用の電極パッドとの間の間隔や、グランド接地用端子電極の先端側と基板のグランド接地用の電極パッドとの間の間隔が製品により異なることを防止することができる。これにより、間隔のばらつきに起因した給電端子電極と給電用の電極パッド間の容量や、グランド接地用端子電極とグランド接地用の電極パッド間の容量がばらつくという問題を防止することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明に係る実施形態例において特徴的な表面 実装型アンテナの形態例を模式的に示した図である。

【図2】給電端子電極やグランド接地用端子電極の先端側と、給電用やグランド接地用の電極パッドとの関係例を説明するための図である。

【図3】半田を利用せずに表面実装型アンテナを実装基板に固定する手段の一例を説明するための図である。

【図4】表面実装型アンテナのその他の実施形態例を説明するための図である。

【図5】表面実装型アンテナの従来例を模式的に示した 斜視図である。

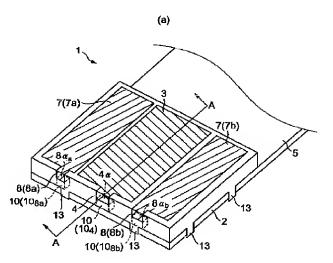
【符号の説明】

- 1 表面実装型アンテナ
- 2 誘電体基体
- 3 給電放射電極
- 4 給電端子電極

- 5 実装基板
- 6 信号供給源
- 7 無給電放射電極
- 8 グランド接地用端子電極

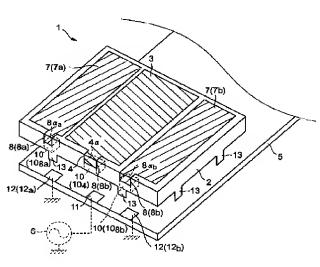
- 10 媒介誘電材
- 11 給電用の電極パッド
- 12 グランド接地用の電極パッド



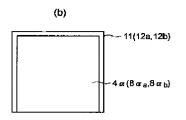


【図2】

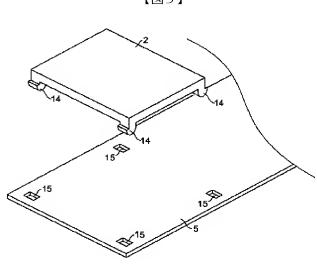
(a)



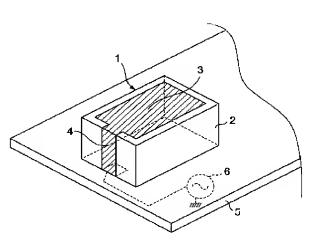
(b)



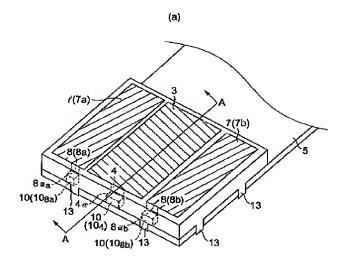
【図3】



【図5】



【図4】



10 -6 -6 5

(b)

フロントページの続き

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